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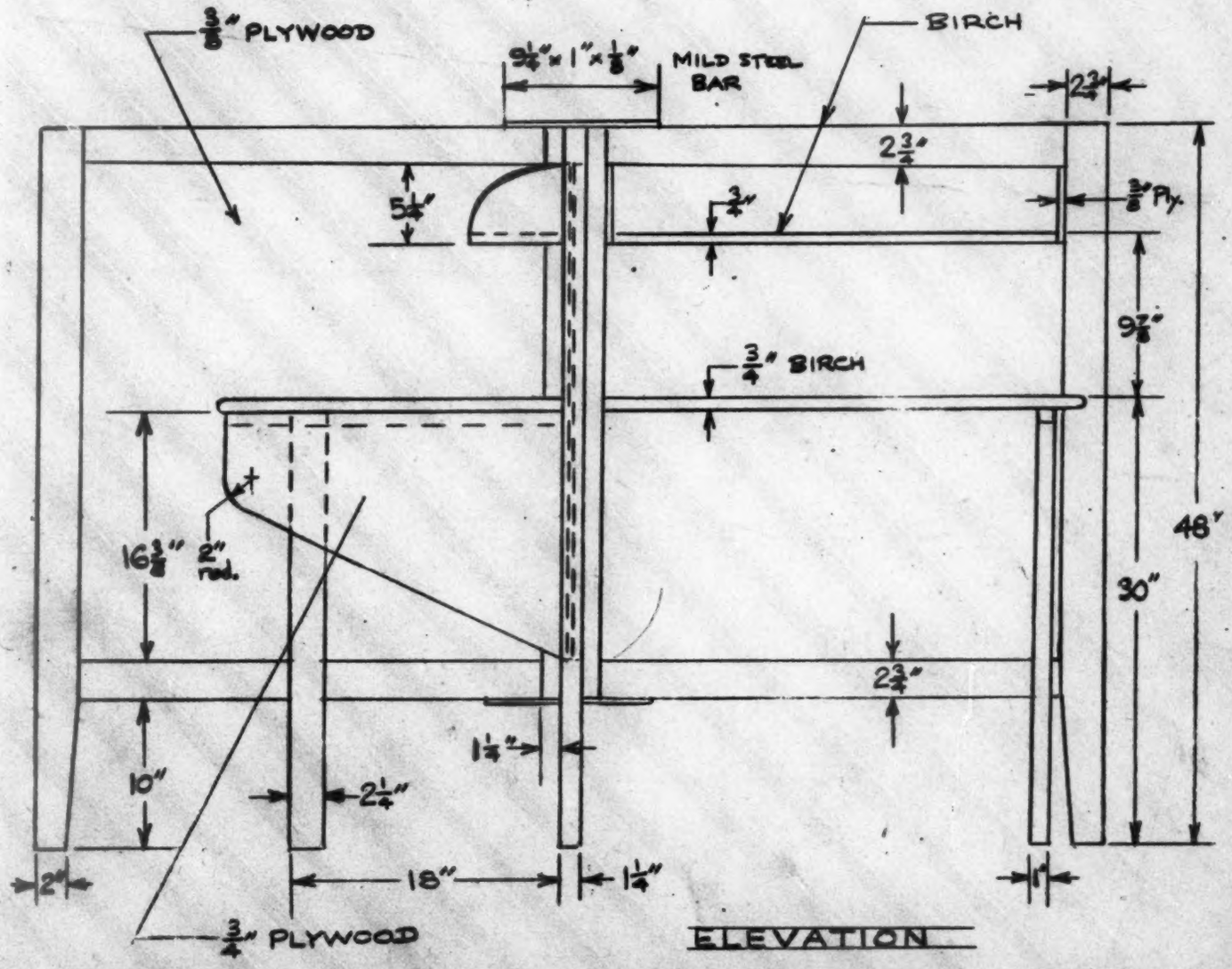
APLA BULLETIN

ATLANTIC PROVINCES LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
formerly Maritime Library Association Bulletin
VOLUME 23 NUMBER 1 FALL 1958

NEWFOUNDLAND CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS
SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION: N.R.C. COMMITTEE
TWO WEEKS WERE ENOUGH: Short Courses



ELEVATION

FOUR-WAY CARRELLS AT MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

APLA BULLETIN

ATLANTIC PROVINCES LIBRARY ASSOCIATION BULLETIN

(formerly: the Maritime Library Association Bulletin)

Vol. 23 No. 1 Fall 1958

Editor:
D. A. Redmond, Librarian
Nova Scotia Technical College, Box 1000, Halifax, N.S., Canada

Secretary-Treasurer, APLA:
Miss Isabel Abernethy
Glace Bay Public Library
Glace Bay, N.S., Canada

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COVER: Four-place carrell in use at Memorial University Library; built in St. John's to the library's own design. Material: native birch.

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EDITORIAL NOTES:

...Conference and after...

- Jessie promised "lashin's of scruncheons" and Pouch Cove lived up to her promise. Conversation later in the hotel: "How many kinds of cakes were on that tea table, I wonder?" "Oh, seven or eight." "Seven or eight? I tried that many myself, and I was only sampling."

- Outstanding impression of Newfoundland libraries: Busy, busy. Aside from the food served, the evident caliber of the library service at Pouch Cove was excellent. Considering the difficulties of communication in rugged, water-bound, all-but-roadless Newfoundland, the system of library service has overcome problems that few other areas would even begin to tackle in providing rural libraries. Yet the system of regional libraries seems to touch little bays right round the coastline.

- Business high spot of the conference, for my money, was the too-brief, informal gathering of college librarians in the lounge corner of Memorial University's senior reading room. The many topics touched on included:

  -More distribution of lists of new acquisitions
  -Processes of ordering, and buying policy
  -Hours of service, supervision, use of student help (CONTD. ON PAGE 4)

EDITORIAL NOTES, continued:

WHEN A Travailer returneth home, let him not leave the Countries, where he hath Travailed, altogether behind him; But maintaine a Correspondence, by letters, with those of his Acquaintance, which are of most Worth. And let his Travaile appear rather in this Discourse, then in his Apparrell, or Gesture; and in his Discourse, let him be rather advised in his Answers, then forwards to tell Stories: And let it appeare, that he doth not change his Country Manners, for those of Forraigne Parts; But onely, prick in some Flowers, of that he hath Learned abroad, into the Customes of his owne Country. ——Francis Bacon, Of Travaile.

———— ———— ———— ———— ———— ———— ————

- Heeding, I hope, the advice of Lord Bacon, I've described one facet of my last year's Ceylon assignment in this issue. Is this project an example for our hard-pressed libraries with their staff shortages? In-service training was discussed briefly among Halifax librarians a few years ago, and while it is certainly carried on in many libraries, it never came to the stage of formal courses.

- Nova Scotia libraries, and Halifax area in particular, can pride themselves on their easy, informal cooperation. Anyone who has found it difficult, in some other metropolitan areas, to locate scattered library resources and assemble them for some problem, will appreciate the cheerful telephone service in Halifax. And all this without formal organisation, clearance, or channels——except that the Provincial Library, and Miss Gladys Black in particular, deserve special mention for the Union Catalog facilities.

- The Nova Scotia Technical College Library received its first book "cataloged in source" recently—a Library of Congress publication with the L.C. card reproduced inside the flyleaf. As described by Dr. Andrew Osborn at the CLA conference, and in recent journals, the entry will accompany the book, making for speedy, uniform cataloging. The "cataloger's camera" may soon be a reality, but even now photocopied cards could be used. The L.C. Cataloging Service Bulletin 48 (Sep. 1958) describes the project there.

- U. S. government publication recently noted: Effects of nose shape and spray control strips on emergence and planing spray of hydro-ski models. Bob Hope with a cold in the head?

- In the library field the word "clerical"
  Has an effect that is mostly chimerical.
  What's the matter with the short word "clerk"?
  Is it too reminiscent of "jerk"
  Or does its meaning remain monosyllabically dark?

- Someone has requested the Editor to note that a sailor named Mowat, who is supposed to be known in these parts, has sold his boat. As the Editor did not meet the sailor, in travels either to Quebec or to Newfoundland, further details are not available at the moment.

Not very respectfully submitted
by the Editor, D. A. Redmond.

NINETEENTH CONFERENCE:
MLA BECOMES APLA

ST. JOHN'S CONFERENCE BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS:

- o Maritime Library Association renamed Atlantic Provinces Library Association
- o Lochhead becomes President; Mary Cameron, V.P. for Nova Scotia and President-Elect
- o Scholarship Committee enlarged, to approach sources of funds
- o APEC and ALA memberships reaffirmed
- o Book Fair large and successful
- o Certification: national standard felt desirable

The following resume of the 19th annual conference is slightly condensed from the official minutes recorded by Miss Isabel Abernethy, Secretary-Treasurer.

The nineteenth annual conference was the first to be held in Newfoundland, and the first at which a Book Fair was held. It was also a well-attended convention, with 53 members registered. Meetings were held in the Newfoundland Hotel and the nearby Department of Education building, in addition to side trips to Memorial University and Gosling Memorial Library, and points of interest.

Libraries Develop Character Resources, President Says

Miss Jessie Mifflen, President, in her opening remarks spoke of regional library progress in Newfoundland, saying that the fiftieth regional center had recently been opened and that grants were being made for new library buildings. She added, however, that there is still a long way to go.

Quoting from the Massey Report, Miss Mifflen noted that in many areas in the Maritime Provinces there is great need for cultural advancement. Many are intellectually undernourished, but unaware of their hunger. The real greatness of a country lies in the character of its people, and inner resources of character cannot be developed without cost and effort. Such development is more important than the development of physical resources, and it cannot take place without libraries.

Unfortunately the provision of library services does not have such spectacular results as the development of physical resources. The interest of the thinking citizen is vital to the development of libraries which are so essential to our civilization, in order that the lack of finance may be overcome. We as librarians must do our part to interest such citizens in libraries.

Miss Mifflen read greetings from the Ontario Library Association; Sister Frances Dolores who expressed regret that another meeting had prevented her from being present; Miss Alberta Letts, Director of Regional Libraries for Nova Scotia, at present in India; Miss Elizabeth Morton of the Canadian Library Association; and Mr. Angus Mowat, Director of Public Libraries for Ontario.

New Members Welcomed

Mr. Eric Moon, new Director of Public Library Services for Newfoundland, was introduced and welcomed to the conference. New members also welcomed were: Mr. George Freeman, Mount Allison University; Miss Barbara Kincaid, Cape Breton Regional Library; and from Newfoundland: Miss Ada Green, Mrs. Joan Hiscock, Miss Margaret Williams and Miss Agnes O'Dea of Memorial University; Mrs. P. Woodman of the Fisheries Research Station, St. John's; Miss Marie Delaney and Miss Lalla Stevenson of Argentia; Miss Faith Mercer, Miss Mona Crew, Mrs. Grace Butt, Mrs. Katherine Tobin, Miss Margaret Summers, Mrs. Grace Sharpe, and Mrs. Isabel Scott of Gosling Memorial Library; Miss Marjorie Noftle of the Film Library, Dept. of Education; Sister Mary Michael, Sister Mary Paula, Sister Chrysostom, and Rev. Brother Shea.

Nominations Accepted

Miss Abernethy as Secretary-Treasurer reported a balance on hand of $345.26.

The Nominating Committee (Miss Mary Fraser, chairman, Miss Jean Gill and Mr. Maurice Boone) presented the following slate of officers for 1958-59:

President: Douglas G. Lochhead, Librarian, Dalhousie University, Halifax

Past President: Miss Jessie Mifflen, Supervisor of Regional Libraries, St. John's

Vice-President for Nova Scotia, and President-Elect:
Miss Mary Cameron, Chief Librarian, Halifax Memorial Library

Vice-Pres. for New Brunswick: Miss Marian Gardiner, Regional Library Supervisor, Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library, Moncton

Vice-Pres. for Prince Edward Island: Miss Mary Newsom, Legislative and Public Library, Charlottetown

Vice-Pres. for Newfoundland: Miss Elizabeth Jeffers, Librarian, Legislative Library, St. John's

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Isabel Abernethy, Librarian, Glace Bay Public Library

The President appointed Miss Charlotte Allan chairman of the Resolutions Committee, with power to select her own committee.

Atlantic Checklist Favorably Received

Mr. Lochhead reported on the first issue of the Atlantic Provinces Checklist, noting the favorable comments received. Miss Elliott stated that Mr. Nelson Mann of the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council had expressed his hope that the Checklist would be continued, and his willingness to assist in every way in its production. Miss Wallace mentioned that on her recent trip overseas she had seen the Checklist being used in Atlantic Provinces House, London. The Association approved Mr. Lochhead's motion that membership in APEC be renewed for 1958-59.

Second-Hand Books: Continued from 1957

The problem of secondhand books, and dealers in them, discussed at length at the 1957 Conference, was brought up again. Mr. Harry Canong distributed a new list of dealers, which appears elsewhere in this issue of the BULLETIN.

SCHOLARSHIPS: COMMITTEE TO PREPARE BRIEF

In the absence of Miss Mary Cameron, chairman of the Scholarship Committee, Miss Evelyn Campbell presented Miss Cameron's report that the following points should be considered in establishing a scholarship from the Association:

1) For recognition for income tax exemption, the Fund must be authorized.

2) The form should be decided; if it is to be on an annual basis, a substantial capital fund will be required; if awarded less frequently than every two years, it would not serve a useful purpose.

3) If the scholarship were provided only by donations from MLA members, or from MLA funds, it could not produce a large enough capital sum for the interest to provide a scholarship every year or every second year.

4) If a public canvass is made, it will require a large scale publicity program, with consequent expenditures.

5) There is also the possibility of a Loan Fund rather than a Scholarship.

The Committee asked for some definite recommendation from the membership before it is asked to take further action. Miss Campbell pointed out that this undertaking requires the effort of the whole membership, and recommended that a member from each province be named to the committee, which at present consists of herself and Miss Cameron. She re-empasized that the committee felt it should receive explicit instructions before being asked to take further action.

Miss Fraser asked if any amount had been determined for the scholarship.

Mr. Lochhead pointed out that the Association would find it difficult to provide an adequate scholarship, and suggested a committee to prepare a brief outlining the desperate need for librarians in the Maritimes, the high cost of tuition, and other pertinent factors, and then approach the Canada Council for aid.

Mr. MacEacheron suggested that each MLA member might contribute five dollars a year to a scholarship fund.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Lochhead moved that the Scholarship Committee be empowered to consider the discussion and, if feasible, prepare a brief and take the necessary action to approach various foundations with the idea of establishing one or more annual scholarships; and also to consider the feasibility of some contribution by the Association toward such scholarships. The motion was seconded by Mr. MacEacheron, and much discussion followed.

Miss O'Dea asked whether the committee had examined existing scholarships for postgraduate study, and made possible candidates aware of them. This was not within the terms of reference of the original committee, Miss Campbell replied.

Miss Allan asked if any condition were to be attached to the scholarships when set up; Miss Campbell replied that this had not yet been decided.

Mr. Boone wondered whether a national organization such as the Canada Council would award regional scholarships. Miss Wallace suggested that solicitation be limited to the Maritimes. The Secretary re-read the motion, and Mr. Lochhead agreed to add the words "firms, councils, etc." to the term "foundations" used in his original motion.

Mrs. Vernon suggested that provincial governments be approached. Miss Black moved an amendment that the membership be assessed five dollars for an immediate loan fund. The Secretary-Treasurer pointed out that this would involve personal canvassing of members as response to solicitation by mail was ineffective.

ENLARGED COMMITTEE INSTRUCTED

After further discussion, Miss Black withdrew her amendment, and the original motion was put:

> That the Scholarship Committee be empowered to consider the discussion at this meeting and, if feasible, to prepare a brief and take the necessary action to approach various foundations, firms, councils, etc., with the idea of establishing one or more annual scholarships, and also to consider the feasibility of some contribution by the Association toward such scholarships.

This motion was carried.

The question of enlarging the original committee was then taken up. Miss Campbell felt that two members from each of the four Atlantic provinces should be appointed. Mr. Lochhead pointed out that in the resolution setting up the committee, the chairman had been left with power to appoint her own committee. Miss Campbell moved, seconded by Mr. Boone,

> That the Scholarship Committee be expanded to include two members from each of the four Atlantic provinces and that Miss Cameron be empowered to appoint these members to enlarge her committee.

This motion was carried.

The question of a further increase in annual fees was brought up, but Miss Campbell pointed out that this increase was to be for scholarship purposes and that, since no scholarship was actually being set up at the present time, the increase would not be necessary. Miss Wallace moved that the increase in fees be reconsidered in 1959; the motion was seconded by Mrs. Vernon and carried.

The Association had been notified by the American Library Association of its ratification as a chapter of ALA, and the next item of business was the naming of a councillor from the Association to ALA. It was moved by Father Stewart, seconded by Mrs. Vernon, and carried, that the President be considered ex officio councillor from the Association to ALA, and that the Association take out a membership in ALA and pay membership dues for the President.

Miss Campbell reported briefly on the BULLETIN, thanking the membership for the cooperation she had received during her term as Editor. She then welcomed back Mr. Redmond who had agreed to resume the editorship. Miss Wallace moved a vote of thanks to Miss Campbell for so capably taking over the editorship of the BULLETIN during Mr. Redmond's absence, and also a welcome to Mr. Redmond on his return from Ceylon.

Association Name Officially Changed

The President then brought up the change of name to Atlantic Provinces Library Association, which had been moved at the Executive meeting in Halifax in October 1957. Notice of motion appeared in the Fall 1957 BULLETIN.

Mr. Lochhead, who made the original motion at the Executive meeting, moved that the name of the association be changed from Maritime Library Association to Atlantic Provinces Library Association. Seconded by Mr. MacEacheron, the motion was carried. Mr. Boone asked if this would mean that the name of the BULLETIN would also be changed, and it was decided that it would be so changed.

Distinguished Guests and Official Welcome

After a coffee break, the President welcomed the distinguished guests: Dr. P. A. Rowe, Minister of Education for Newfoundland; Mayor Harold Mews of St. John's; Mayor Charles A. Vaughan of Halifax, representing the Halifax Memorial Library; and the Chairman of the Newfoundland Public Libraries Board, Mr. Anthony Green Ayre.

Dr. Rowe welcomed delegates on behalf of the government of Newfoundland. Mayor Mews extended a welcome on behalf of the city. Mayor Vaughan also spoke briefly and expressed his pleasure at being present. Mr. Ayre, speaking on behalf of the Public Libraries Board, mentioned that the first public library in Newfoundland was begun in 1936 and that the fiftieth had recently been opened.

REFERENCE WORK IN THE NATIONAL LIBRARY: MISS HARDISTY

At the afternoon session in the Audio-Visual Room of the Department of Education, Miss Pamela Hardisty of the National Library spoke on the organization and operation of that library.

Speaking of the Union Catalog, Miss Hardisty said that when she finished her work in St. John's, the photocopying of catalogs of the larger libraries in every province would be complete. It was planned next to photograph collections in special fields in which the Union Catalog is weak, such as theology, probably beginning in Toronto or Montreal. The work of keeping the catalog up-to-date continues, involving adding new accessions of libraries which have been filmed, and withdrawing cards for discarded books. Editing also goes on, concentrating on standardization of non-personal entries such as countries and organizations. The total number of requests to the catalog in fiscal 1957/58 was 6000, of which 4400 were located. Requests were most numerous in science, with sociology and economics second. The largest number of requests is for books published since 1950.

The library is also selecting material for a basic reference collection—bibliographies, etc.; it is endeavoring to build a collection of older Canadiana; it has the beginnings of a very large serials collection, and a document collection classified by the Queen's Printer's classification system.

The National Library is often asked to prepare bibliographies, but this is a difficult task as the staff is small and contains no specialists; some of these requests have to be refused. In conclusion Miss Hardisty told of some of the more unusual requests received during the year.

After this session, members were taken to visit the Gosling Memorial Library, after which the staff of Memorial University entertained at a tea at Murray Pond Clubhouse. At 6:15 the delegates were guests at a cocktail party tendered by the Newfoundland Public Libraries Board, followed at 7 p.m. by a dinner also given by the Board. Mr. Anthony Green Ayre, Chairman of the Board, introduced the Hon. J. R. Smallwood, Premier of Newfoundland, whose address included an interesting account of the beginning of libraries in Newfoundland. Following the dinner Mr. Bob MacLeod played and sang Newfoundland songs and told local stories.

CERTIFICATION: NATIONAL OR PROVINCIAL MATTER?

At the Friday morning session, Aug. 29, in the Board Room of the Department of Education, a panel discussion on certification was chaired by Miss Evelyn Campbell. Members of the panel were Miss Mary Fraser, Mr. Eric Moon, Miss Jean Gill and Mr. James MacEacheron.

Miss Campbell referred to a request from the Certification Committee of CLA for opinions from the provinces. Questions raised were: Should it be a national or provincial matter? Should it be tied to grants?

The question had never arisen in Prince Edward Island, Miss Gill said. The provincial salary schedule for the public service included librarians--there was no separate set-up for librarians, of whom a very small number were employed. Of the six grades for public service, librarians were classed in Grade 5. The public service association was at present trying to raise salaries to the levels prevailing elsewhere in the Maritimes.

Miss Fraser asked for a definition of "certification", which also called for a definition of what we meant by "librarians". The need for certification was to maintain high standards of librarianship, which must be backed by high salaries. What types of libraries would be affected? University libraries, for example, had their own standards which applied to library personnel as well as faculty members.

Was certification to protect the profession or the public? How were we to have certification--by a system of examinations, or by accreditation of library schools? Were we to have a national plan or ten separate provincial ones?

Mr. MacEacheron suggested a system of examinations after graduation from library school and before acceptance into the profession. This raised the question of who would set examinations and meet the cost.

Mr. Moon spoke on British standards and qualifications for librarianship. He also spoke of Newfoundland's difficulties in obtaining qualified staff, suggesting that the imposition of rigidly high standards only increases the difficulty of getting staff and results in having to accept unqualified people. Some middle road must be found. Was it not better to have professional librarians without academic degrees than to have no professional librarians at all?

If we were to have certification we must have a national standard; otherwise those who could not meet high provincial standards would simply go to provinces with lower standards who were unable to get people with high qualifications.

An interesting discussion on the necessary academic qualifications for librarianship unfortunately had to be cut short for lack of time. One point which became clear during the discussion was the feeling that the Association approved of one national standard of professional librarianship rather than separate provincial standards.

The conference then broke up into discussion groups. The university and special librarians adjourned to Memorial University where they met under the leadership of Miss Ada Green, while the public librarians had an informal discussion of public library problems and projects, mostly in connection with Young Canada's Book Week, under the leadership of Miss Wallace.

Reconvening after an 11 o'clock coffee break, the conference saw a film of mechanical charging as used in an American public library, shown by Mr. O'Connor Murray of the Addressograph-Bookmatic company. Following this, the film Roads to Reading, made by Mrs. Margaret Perry of the Nova Scotia Department of Education's Film Unit, was shown. Miss Elliott introduced the film, saying that it had been made at the request of Nova Scotia librarians and had been previewed at the CLA conference in Quebec City where it had met a favorable reception. Copies of the film sell for $94.

At 1 p.m. the Mayor and municipal councillors of the city of St. John's were hosts at a cocktail party and luncheon at Bowring Memorial Park.

RESOLUTIONS; $ 100 TO START SCHOLARSHIP FUND

When the conference reconvened in the Board Room of the Department of Education at 3:30, The Resolutions Committee (Miss Charlotte Allan, chairman; Miss Marian Gardiner, and Miss Agnes O'Dea) reported:

BE IT RESOLVED that the APLA express its appreciation to:

1) The Memorial University Library staff for the tea at Murray Pond.
2) The Newfoundland Public Libraries Board for the dinner, and to the speakers and entertainer at the function.
3) The Mayor and Councillors of the City, for luncheon at Bowring Park.
4) The librarians of the city who made the visit so pleasant.
5) The Book Publishers Association of the Toronto Board of Trade for bringing the Book Fair to the conference.
6) The Addressograph-Bookmatic company, and the Nova Scotia Film Unit.
7) The press and radio for coverage of the conference.

8) BE IT RESOLVED that the Association establish a Scholarship Committee, the chairman of which shall be appointed by the President, and that this committee include representatives from the four provinces, namely, Miss Mary Cameron from Nova Scotia, Mr. Maurice Boone from New Brunswick, Miss Dorothy Cullen from Prince Edward Island, and Miss Jessie Mifflen from Newfoundland; that the committee explore the possibilities of the motion respecting scholarships passed by the Association on Aug. 28; that the Executive be empowered to act upon the recommendations of the Scholarship Committee; that the Association set aside the sum of one hundred dollars toward a scholarship fund, this sum to be used at the discretion of the Executive.

The courtesy resolutions as a group, and the resolution on scholarships, were separately approved by the Association.

Miss Mifflen turned over the chair to the new President, Mr. Douglas Lochhead, first expressing her thanks to the Executive for their cooperation, and to the local committee, particularly Miss Mews, Miss O'Dea, Miss Green and Mr. Moon. Mr. Lochhead, taking the chair, expressed appreciation for the honor and called for cooperation of the membership in the year ahead. Miss Marian Gardiner extended an invitation to the Association to meet in New Brunswick in 1959, time and place to be announced later. The business meeting then adjourned.

The group was then taken to visit one of the Newfoundland regional libraries at Pouch Cove, some twenty miles north of St. John's, where tea was served. Following the formal part of the conference, the hospitable librarians of St. John's entertained a number of delegates who remained in the city.

TWO WEEKS WERE ENOUGH...

Two weeks to train forty-six library staff members. Sounds impossible, but that's what the assignment was...

Rather than tell personal experiences in Ceylon, or an overall summary of my fifteen months' work as library advisor to the Ceylon Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research, I'd like to describe one particular project:

SHORT COURSES FOR UNTRAINED LIBRARY WORKERS

by D. A. Redmond

"In response to popular demand" two short courses were offered at the Ceylon Technical College, in August and December 1957, for persons already in library work. Each course had twenty-three students---in each case, one other applied, paid the fee, came to one lecture, and was seen no more! The course ran for six hours a day, five and a half days a week, for two weeks: sixty course hours. This is a considerable endurance feat, for students and instructor both.

The Ceylonese students had at least higher (secondary) school certificates, and spoke reasonably fluent English---some, of course, spoke English as a mother tongue. Nevertheless, they found a Canadian accent a little difficult to understand after clipped British tones or the so-called "chi-chi" Ceylon accent. About half were teacher-librarians; a quarter were government departmental library workers; and the rest were from various institutions, including a few public libraries.

As Ceylon has only a handful of trained librarians (at the University of Ceylon and one or two elsewhere) the status of the library worker is low. These students ranked as clerks, or as teachers and secondarily as librarians. Salary for a library worker would run from 200 rupees ($40) or less per month, to only a little over 400 rupees in one college. (A research scientist in Ceylon might be well off indeed on 1000 rupees a month; a laborer's wages might be 100 rupees a month.)

As texts, the short courses used Akers, Simple library cataloging; Dewey, Abridged decimal classification; Frick, Sears list of subject headings; and a slim primer published in Bombay, Datta, Practical guide to library procedure (Asia Publishing House, 1956; 108p.). A collection of standard texts on librarianship was available for outside reading, and a laboratory collection for cataloging practice.

IT'S CATALOGING, TWO TO ONE

The syllabus included some twelve hours on cataloging and classification, and somewhat more time for practice work; and from one to four hours each on reference work (major tools and techniques), order work, periodicals, circula-

tion services, government documents, and other topics; a visit to a printing plant; and an afternoon in the United States Information Service library, one of the few modernly-organized libraries in the island.

Because of the diverse needs of the students, and the little time available, practically no study could be given to problems of school or special libraries——the course had to be kept to basic techniques or rudiments. There was great enthusiasm, and one of my main hopes was to instill some small spark of the "library idea" in these students, so that they might infect themselves and others with the spirit. This in the end is the purpose of all the Colombo Plan program: to enable underdeveloped areas to help themselves, and continue to develop with their own resources.

CATALOGING WITH FOUR RULES

How few cataloging rules are necessary to do a basic job?

Developing a cataloging syllabus for the short course was an intriguing problem. The topics developed, using one to two class hours for each, with accompanying practice time, were:

Personal authors; Indic names, pseudonyms; forenames; CBI, BMB, biographical tools

Corporate authors; basic rule, place entries, governments.

Descriptive cataloging (ignoring collation except main paging)

Added entries: joint author, title, series, corporate body.

Title main entry; classics, serials, open or "library has" entry.

Dewey classification: main scheme (abridgment)

Subject headings: Sears list

Dewey: history, geographic, and form divisions

Subject headings: cross-references. Library of Congress cards.

Card typing (with practice of the complete cataloging process)

Arrangement of cards (filing; dictionary catalog only considered)

Developing principles rather than citing ALA rules, and discussing them slowly with plenty of practice, I laid down the following as a basic method for main entry:

1. Personal author:
   a) Surname first (with special discussion of Indic names, where the general rule is "personal name first")
   b) Use best known form of name (pseudonyms; noblemen)
   c) Use full name always (using reference tools, ignoring dates, and not searching extensively)
   d) Refer from variant forms of name.
2. Corporate author: In absence of a personal author, if the body responsible for the item has a definite name, use that name as entry.
3. Place:
   a) For institutions lacking a distinctive name, or associated with a (local) place, enter under name, e.g. Colombo. General Hospital.

b) Government publications: Enter under name of political area, followed by name of the office or government body.

4. Title entry: Use when the first three choices are lacking.

These principles ignore a few things found in the AlA Rules---but they come closer to essentials, too. The society-institution cleavage is ignored, but that is on the way out anyway. Public library practice is followed for noblemen, pseudonyms, etc. (Buchan-Tweedsmuir; Clemens-Twain) and this also follows British practice. The "no-conflict" rule has not been included but I feel it is not always justifiable policy, and can confuse the newcomer---but name searching is restricted to common sources. Most details of the non-personal entry can be deduced from the basic idea "If it has a name, use that as entry". The practice collection included government documents from several countries, and contained examples of choices between personal and government author, serials, and government institutions. A number of title main entries were found---some with "advisory editors" and some as serials, and a few classics---and all the ordinary troublous types of personal author entries.

The practice time sufficed for each student to catalog completely, including card typing, a half-dozen books, and to write the main entry and tracing for twelve to twenty more. This was barely enough, and the slower students were undoubtedly still hazy on details; but given a primer textbook, and faced with their own libraries, they can probably produce a usable catalog. As models of major types or problems, each student received a handful of selected L. C. cards.

ENTHUSIASM VERSUS RESULTS

The students were enthusiastic enough at the end of the courses to pose for group pictures, and to present the Redmonds with three finely wrought silver and brass Ceylonese trays in traditional designs. Even after the second course, inquiries were received as news of the courses passed by word of mouth. Shortly before the second course, we visited Jaffna, Ceylon's northernmost city, where the Jaffna Librarians' Guild greeted us warmly and we inspected libraries run by students of the first course, as well as meeting prospective students. Here the group is energetic, carrying on study and discussion courses among its own members, and we felt that the short courses had left sparks among the fuel.

But visiting some of the libraries, mostly crowded---with books and with readers---but under-budgeted, one wondered how effectively such a brief, crammed training could be put to use. No doubt there is a certain natural loss as time passes after a training course; but my hope was that some demonstration of what is possible in a properly organized library, some exhortation toward interlibrary cooperation, and the availability of material for self-training, might keep the idea alive.

The (British) Library Association's examinations are open to overseas students, and correspondence courses are given (by the A.A.L.)---but the difficulty in Ceylon is that part of the requirement is a certain period of in-service training in a properly supervised library---and these are lacking in Ceylon. In India the library schools have ten times the applicants they can handle. Hence there is slim chance for the Ceylonese to improve himself in the library field. The 1958 investigation of the Colombo Public Library will probably recommend establishment of a library school, which would require foreign aid as did the Japan library school. But the spark must exist at home. The enthusiastic library workers, and the demand for library service, must come from Ceylon. I scratched a small match, and I hope the spark has caught.

SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION:

NEW N. R. C. ASSOCIATE COMMITTEE

by Douglas G. Lochhead
Dalhousie University

Of interest to all librarians in Canada is the recent establishment of a committee of the National Research Council, to study the possibility of providing an effective and useful nation-wide service of information in the sciences.

At a meeting in November 1957, the National Research Council approved the formation of an Associate Committee on Scientific Information. This Committee is concerned with all aspects of the collection, organization, and dissemination of scientific information. The emphasis will be on information for scientists rather than the public. The formation of this Committee is a serious attempt to study and devise means of coping with the expanding volume of scientific literature and of meeting the ever-changing needs of old and new branches of science.

Among other things the Committee will concern itself with such matters as these:

1. Functions of a National Science Library.
2. The availability of foreign scientific literature.
3. The operation of Scientific Liaison Offices.
4. The operation of a Technical Information Service for industry.
5. The availability of unclassified reports sponsored by military and other government agencies.
6. Canadian participation in international meetings on scientific information.
7. Abstracting and related services.
8. Research in the field of scientific information.

The Association Committee on Scientific Information consists of eighteen members from all parts of Canada and is under the chairmanship of Dr. J. D. Babbitt, Office-in-Charge, Information Branch, National Research Council. The secretary is Mr. Jack E. Brown, Chief Librarian of N.R.C. Members include government information officers, scientists, research establishment directors, chiefs of government editorial and information divisions, and six librarians. The Atlantic Provinces representatives are Miss Evelyn Campbell of the Nova Scotia Research Foundation, and Douglas G. Lochhead of Dalhousie University.

The first meeting of the Committee was held in Ottawa June 12th-13th, just prior to the Canadian Library Association conference at Quebec City. This meeting was designed primarily to provide committee members with a broad picture of the methods employed in Canada for disseminating scientific information. Papers on the operations of information services in government departments and

agencies were presented and considerable discussion followed. A sampling of the titles of papers heard will indicate the range of discussion:

The N.R.C. Library—a national science library.

The availability of foreign scientific literature in Canada.

The operation and functions of N.R.C.'s Scientific Liaison Offices.

N.R.C.'s Technical Information Service.

Distribution of Defence Research Reports.

Distribution of Atomic Energy Reports, etc.

As a result of the discussions, the minutes of which will be published later, a sub-committee was formed to study the need for establishing collections of scientific and technical periodicals at various points in Canada, with the N.R.C. Library as the nerve-center, as it were, of this communication network. The N.R.C. Library has already assumed the responsibility of collecting scientific literature as part of the National Library of Canada's long-range program of development. Just what the sub-committee will recommend has still to be determined. Its members are Mr. Jack E. Brown, Mr. Neal Harlow and Mr. Douglas Lochhead.

The duties of a librarian...

... In a book of regulations for the court and household of Guidobaldo I (1482-1508), we find clearly stated the duties of a librarian. He must be not only learned but of pleasing personality, accurate, and fluent in his speech; and, in addition to these qualities, he must be neat and business-like, keeping an inventory of the books and having them arranged that they can be reached easily and at the same time can be kept clean and dry. He must also be a person of discrimination, for he is to bring out the treasures willingly to exhibit to people of authority and to those who are truly interested in learning. To them he should explain the less obvious points about the manuscripts, at the same time watching to see that they do not abstract any folios. If the person making the request to see the codices is merely curious and not of scholarly interests, a cursory glance at the manuscript should be enough to satisfy him. As regards the lending of books, he must not let any volume out without permission from the duke; and if that has been assured, he must get a receipt. When a number of people are visiting the library at the same time, he must be especially vigilant, so that none of the treasures will be stolen. At the time that this document was drawn up, the man in whom all these virtues were embodied was an unknown librarian by the name of Agabito.

From The Medieval Library, by James Westfall Thompson (New York: Hafner Publishing Company, 1957) p.542-543.

Drawn to our attention by Miss Gladys Black of the Nova Scotia Provincial Library, who reminds us that the whole book is very interesting.

Secondhand Booksellers

A further list of booksellers, suggested by members of the APLA, was distributed at the St. John's conference. The list was compiled by Mr. Harry Ganong of Acadia University Library.

CANADA

Adelphi Book Shop - 822 1/2 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.
Bernard Amtmann - 750 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal, Que.
Antique Bookshop - 2062 McGill College Ave., Montreal, Que.
Book Room Ltd. - 54 Granville St., Halifax, N. S.
Calgary Book Service - Box 427, Calgary, Alta.
Creeser's Book and Print Shop - 5 Rowanwood Ave., North Rosedale, Toronto, Ont.
R. A. and Lillian Davies - 3468 Melrose Ave., Montreal, Que.
D. T. Devlin - 1236 Granville St., Vancouver 2, B. C.
A. W. Edwards - 78 Seymour St., Halifax, N. S.
The Haunted Bookshop - 845 Fort St., Victoria, B.C.
Dora Hood's Book Room - 720 Spadina Ave., Toronto 4, Ont.
La Librairie Ducharme Limitée - 455 St. Sulpice Street, Montreal, Que.
La Librairie Acadienne - 74 Church St., Moncton, N.B.
Louise Manny - Newcastle, N. B.
Mansfield Book Mart - 1464 Mansfield St., Montreal 2, Que.
Old Authors Farm - Morrisburg, Ont.
The Old Book Collector - Box 222, R. R. 1, Kingston, Ont.
The Old Book Nook - 374 Bank St., Ottawa, Ont.
Peace Tower Books - P.O. Box 12, Westboro, Ottawa, Ont.
Specialty Book Concern - Box 293, Oakville, Ont.
William Tyrrell, Ltd. - 820 Yonge St., Toronto 5, Ont.

GREAT BRITAIN

Basil Blackwell - 49 Broad St., Oxford
Bowes & Bowes - 1 & 2 Trinity St., Cambridge
John & Edward Bumpus Ltd. - 477 Oxford St., London W. 1
Charles Rare Books - Tudor House, Buntingford, Herts.
Douglas and Foulis Ltd. - 9 Castle St., Edinburgh 2, Scotland
Francis Edwards - 83 High St., Marylebone, London W. 1
Fisher & Sperr - 46 Highgate High Street, London N. 6
Foyles - 119-125 Charing Cross Road, London W. C. 2
John Grant Booksellers Ltd. - 31 George IV Bridge, Edinburgh, Scotland
Frank Hammond - 129 Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham 4, Warwickshire
George Harding's Bookshop Ltd. - 106 Great Russell St., London, W.C.1
Harrod's Ltd. -Knightsbridge, London S. W. 1
W. Heffer & Sons Ltd. - 3 & 4 Petty Cury, Cambridge
Howes Bookshop Ltd. - 3 Trinity St., Hastings, Sussex
International Booksellers Ltd. - 14 Bury Place, London W. C. 1
H. K. Lewis & Co. Ltd. - 136 Gower St., London W. C. 1
Maggs Brothers Ltd. - 50 Berkeley Square, London W. 1
Parker & Son Ltd. - 27 Broad St., Oxford
H. Pordes - 138 New Cavendish St., London W. 1
William Smith & Son - 37-39 London St., Reading, Berks.
Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles - 39 Great Russell St., London W. C. 1
James Thin - 53-59 South Bridge, Edinburgh, Scotland
J. Thornton - 11 Broad St., Oxford
Bessie Nicoll Whittard - 19 Syke Ings, Iver, Bucks.
Hubert Wilson Ltd. - 161 Borough High Street, London S.E.1
Zwemmer's Ltd. - 76-80 Charing Cross Road, London W. C. 2

SECONDHAND BOOKSELLERS, continued :

UNITED STATES

Argosy Book Stores, Inc. - 114 E. 59th St., New York 22
Baker & Taylor - 1045 E. Broad St., Hillside, N.J.
Barnes & Noble, Inc. - 105 Fifth Ave., New York 3
J. N. Bartfield - 45 West 57th St., New York 19
Biblo & Tannen - 63 Fourth Ave., New York 3
Books for Libraries, Inc. - 544 McDonald Ave., Brooklyn 18, N. Y.
Gladys Forman — Los Angeles, Calif.
Goodspeed's Book Shop, Inc. - 18 Beacon St., Boston 8
James C. Howgate - Star Route, Rotterdam Junction, N. Y.
Long's College Book Co. - 1836 N. High St., Columbus 1, Ohio
Alfred W. Paine - 113 East 55th St., New York 22
Seven Bookhunters - Old Chelsea Station, Box 22, New York 11
The Social Science Book Store - 213-215 39th Ave., Bayside 61, N. Y.
Stechert-Hafner Inc. - 31 E. 10th St., New York 3

LIBRARY LITERATURE NOTES

LETTS IN TOKYO. Letter from Alberta Letts, dated from New Delhi, Aug. 22, tells of her three-day visit to Tokyo and its libraries. Reprinted in CLA's Feliciter, September 1958 (v.4 no.1 p.4-8). Maritime librarians who aren't CLA members, hurry and get your copy by sending in your CLA membership fees. APLA BULLETIN will try to get an "exclusive" from Alberta for a future issue.

B. C. LIBRARY QUARTERLY Striking changes occurred in the British Columbia Library Association's Quarterly in the past year. Finely printed and illustrated, with some flavor of LQ and some of PNLA. Absorbing articles in the July issue (v.22 no.1) on B.C.'s first and much-traveled printing press, libraries in colonial B.C., and early B.C. maps.

INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARIES What library service is helping to rehabilitate inmates of prisons and mental institutions in our own provinces? Illinois Libraries for May 1958 (v.40 no.5) is devoted to "Institutional Library Service in Illinois" and reveals a little-known service. "The walled library" by Warden Ross V. Randolph of Illinois State Penitentiary shows a feeling for the potential service books can offer.

DRUDGERY'S MONUMENT "The dictionary of national biography" by J.L. Kirby, in Library Association Record (v.60 no.6, June 1958, p.181-190) makes a pillar of reference work seem less made-in-the-beginning and more an invaluable but toilsomely gathered product of devoted laborers. Anyone who has tried gathering small facts to piece together the story of a name will relish this article. Advt.: The 1941-50 Supplement to DNB is expected in 1959; Clarendon Press.

NEW VOICE FROM THE SOUTH El Boletin de la Asociacion Colombiana de Bibliotecarios (v.2 no.1 is Jan.-Mar. 1958) nowv arrives as exchange material. Growing professional associations, and flourishing of publications, mean strengthening library services. Now, who among our academic and special librarians wants to keep his languages from getting rusty?

LIBRARY LITERATURE NOTES continued

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES "General criteria for selection and use of materials" by Mrs. Yolanda Federici (Illinois Libraries, v.40 no.6 for June 1958, p.504-509) despite its forbidding title, is a clean-to-the-core analysis of the problem of picking books. Some quotes:

"In the semantics of library service, evaluation cannot be confused with selection. Evaluation is the appraisal, selection is the purchase, of a book. Although inextricably related, evaluation comes first; selection follows. Evaluation defines the quality of a book; selection defines the quality of a book collection."

"When we are accused of worshiping sacred cows, these bovines are all branded with an E for evaluation. The fact that we attempt to set standards annoys some people exceedingly. ... If we haven't learned when to say 'no', our 'yes' is not a standard."

"... The style of writing and its quality refers entirely to the author's choice of words, short or long, which transform a written expression into a vivid mental picture——with 'vivid' as the key word. ... Here are some examples from The Silver Branch by Rosemary Sprague. ... 'She touched the bundle in the napkin. "Take it with you and eat on the road." "We will," Flavius said, "We will indeed; for we're both of us as empty as wine-skins after Saturnalia." A pedestrian style would have read: 'We certainly will. We're starved.' "

"General criteria for the selection and use of library materials for children and young people would demand an examination of the following: (1) Concepts—clarity and suitability; (2) Literary style—simplicity and originality; (3) Integrity of motivation—in characterization and in plot; (4) Continual comparison of titles even in the quality field before initial purchase and maintenance; (5) Maintenance of a core collection of essential materials without regard for popularity or for quick reference value."

Following the article, in the same issue, the ALA Children's Services Division 1957 list of notable children's books is reprinted.

WEEDING "The cheapest, most effective, but often least used piece of library equipment is the wastebasket," says Frederick Wezeman in "Psychological barriers to weeding" (ALA Bulletin, v.52 no.8, Sep. 1958, p.637-9). "We would find more time to weed if we realized how much it costs to keep a dead book on the shelf... The dead, worthless, outdated books on our public library shelves cannot be housed for nothing. ... Public libraries refuse to spend any appreciable sums of money for modern communication and messenger services which would make readily available to their customers the book resources of other libraries. Our bibliographic isolationism reinforces the psychological barriers to weeding. It is also a professional disgrace. ... If a customer enters a public library and finds useless material on the shelves he gets a bad impression, whereas, if he finds nothing he may assume that the good material is all circulating. ... Americans discard cans, bottles, automobiles, old highways, and buildings by the thousands, but some librarians cannot throw away a book."

LIBRARY LITERATURE NOTES

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES [illegible]

June 1958, p.504-505 [illegible]
ysis of the problem of picking books [illegible]

"In the [illegible] selection. [illegible] Although [illegible] uation defines the quality of a [illegible] collection."

"When we are accused of [illegible] branded with an # for evaluation. [illegible] annoys some people [illegible] our 'yes' is not [illegible]."

"[illegible] choice of words, [illegible] vivid mental picture [illegible] from The Silver Dr [illegible] napkin. [illegible] will indeed; for we [illegible] A pedestrian style would [illegible]

"General criteria for the [illegible] children and young people [illegible] (1) Concepts [illegible] originality [illegible] (4) Continual [illegible] purchase and maintenance [illegible] materials without regard [illegible]

Following the Article [illegible] Division 1957 list of [illegible]

WEEDING [illegible]